

ROOSEVELT NAMED TO T. R.'S POST, DENBY'S FIRST AID

Appointment of Teddy's Son
as Assistant Secretary of
Navy Announced.

DENBY WELCOMES HIM
Michigan Man Has Formal-
ly Accepted Portfolio in
the New Cabinet.

SEA POLICY MADE CLEAR

President-Elect Reinforces His
Stand Against a Halt in
Building Warships.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 26.—President-elect Harding to-day announced his fifth Cabinet appointment. After a conference lasting less than an hour, during which Mr. Harding obtained the Michigan man's views on the question of naval preparedness, Mr. Harding offered the Navy portfolio to Edwin Denby of Detroit, who accepted at once.

The next Assistant Secretary of the Navy will be Theodore Roosevelt. His selection had been determined upon several weeks ago by Mr. Harding and it needed only the approval of the next Secretary, Mr. Roosevelt having already informed Mr. Harding of his readiness to serve.

In the case of Mr. Denby, or Major Denby, as he sometimes is referred to, Mr. Harding made the announcement in much the same manner as he announced the appointment of Mr. Hughes as Secretary of State. The new Secretary was with him when the correspondents were summoned.

"I have said to Major Denby," Mr. Harding began, "that I would like to nominate him for Secretary of the Navy, and he has said he would serve. I want to add another word or paragraph of news. I have had a very earnest wish to call to the assistance of the Secretary of the Navy, out of respect for his capacity and for sentimental reasons, Theodore Roosevelt, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Denby has said he would be happy to have him, and Mr. Roosevelt also has promised to serve."

Naval Holiday Rejected.

Asked concerning his letter to Senator Lodge, in which he was reported as having urged his influence for increased navy appropriations and a continuance of the naval construction programme, Mr. Harding made it clear that he was against any suggestion of a "naval holiday" until there has been a general agreement among the naval powers.

"I have said," Mr. Harding replied, "to such members of the Naval Affairs Committee who have asked me, that I would be very reluctant to suspend our capital ship programme until we had entered into an agreement with the other nations for a programme of disarmament."

As he did with Mr. Hughes, Mr. Harding then turned over Mr. Denby to the newspapermen to talk for himself, and the new Secretary immediately outlined his conception of the duties of his new post.

"The duties of the Secretary of the Navy, as I take them to be," said "are: to see that the President, Cabinet and Congress; and, second, and most important of all, to maintain whatever navy the Congress gives us at the highest peak of power and ready for instant battle."

The new Secretary is a big, robust man, with a frame a little larger than that of the President-elect. He is as bald as Franklin K. Lane, whom he resembles somewhat. He is bluff and cordial and has the great advantage of approaching his new work with an intimate knowledge of navy matters.

He knows the small end of salt water as well as gunpowder, for he has been before the mast and also a non-commissioned officer in the Marines.

Only Legionnaire in Cabinet.

Mr. Denby explained that the suggestion of his becoming Secretary of the Navy had come to him as a very great surprise. He received the first intimation that he was under consideration on February 22.

"That is my wife's birthday," he remarked, "as well as George Washington's." The Secretary let it be known that he has dropped the title of Major, which he had as a member of the Officers Reserve Corps. He explained that some time ago he had thought of running for the navy place, and said that he understood it was his good friend John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who is to be Secretary of War, who first suggested his name.

Senator Townsend of Michigan added his endorsement.

"I've always loved the navy," Mr. Denby went on. "I was named for my uncle, a naval officer, who died in the line of duty. I should have been equally interested in the army, as my father was a Colonel in the Spanish war."

Mr. Denby has the distinction of having seen service as an enlisted man in two wars. He enlisted in the navy during the Spanish war and became a gunner's mate. In the world war he enlisted in the Marine Corps as a private at the age of 47 and was a Lieutenant when he received his discharge, which carried with it a Majority in the Reserve. His principal duty in the Marine Corps was as a personnel and morale officer at Paris Island, where he trained.

In August, 1918, Lieut. Denby was sent to France as an observer. He was attached to the Marine brigade of the Second division under command of Gen. John Lefebvre, which was a part of the Fourth French army under command of Gen. Gouraud. His headquarters during the time of this duty was at Somme-py in the Champagne, which in October prior to the armistice was under extremely heavy artillery fire.

Mr. Denby is expected to become exceedingly popular with the men in the service. Asked if he had any decided views on administration, particularly in regard to questions of discipline, he re-

G. O. P. HOUSE MAJORITY MAY BE TOO MUCH FOR LEADERS

Actual Count Places It at 169, or 3 to 1—New Members Likely to Take Active Part in Reorganization Meeting to Be Held To-morrow Night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The thought uppermost in the minds of Republican leaders of the House in planning to-day for the reorganization meeting Monday night, was that their majority might be too big to handle.

By actual count the Republican majority in the new House will be 169, or more than 3 to 1, and some leaders expressed anxiety that the new men who came in with the November landslide and who are here for the meeting might want to take a hand in selecting officers to serve for the next two years.

The opinion generally was expressed, however, that Speaker Gillett and Representative Mondell of Wyoming, the Republican leader, would be re-elected. Their friends say they will be unopposed.

Representative Knutson of Minnesota, Republican whip, expects opposition. The all powerful committee on committees, which makes assignments to the various standing committees, will be named at the conference and the chances are that most of the present members

marked that he had "been before the mast," and then paraphrased a quotation from Kipling to the effect that he did not expect the navy to be full of "plaster saints."

"Is it going to be a dry navy?" one correspondent asked.

"Absolutely," the Secretary replied. "I think Secretary Daniels did absolutely the right thing. I approve of the abolition of the wine mess. The enlistment of men are permitted to have wine, and while the officers properly may be expected to exercise more care than the men, there should be no distinction. It would be impossible, anyway, under the new laws, so there's no use discussing that."

Mr. Denby said he was deeply appreciative of Secretary Daniels's complimentary reference to him and anxious that he had sent Mr. Daniels this telegram:

"I have read with great pleasure your kind references to me in the press. Please accept my cordial thanks. I shall see you in Washington in a day or two, I hope."

With the selection of Mr. Denby President-elect Harding's work here practically is completed. The announcement of his selection for Secretary of Labor probably will not be made until just before his inauguration. It is understood to be almost a certainty that James J. Davis of Pittsburgh is to have the place and the formal announcement will cause no surprise.

To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Harding and the President-elect's secretarial staff will leave for Marion, where Mr. Harding is to be the guest of the home folks on Tuesday and is to receive a silver plaque with an inscribed testimonial.

COLONEL STARTED TO FAME FROM SAME POST

F. D. Roosevelt Also Won Distinction There.

If Theodore Roosevelt does not go so far as did his illustrious father it will not be that the fates did not decree for him a similar start. It was from the relative obscurity of the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy Department that the elder Theodore leaped into fame by way of St. Helena.

Theodore the younger started his political career with far greater renown than his father, for the former, true to his traditions, dropped his business career to join the army.

He emerged from the war a lieutenant-colonel. Thus accelerated he entered the navy, and was sent in the Assembly to Albany. Mr. Roosevelt returned from France in command of the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Not all his experience in France was gained in the line, however, for he spent considerable time in Chautauque with Gen. Pershing.

He is 34 years old, a graduate of Harvard, a lawyer and possessed of many of the characteristics of his father. In his new position he will occupy the berth filled so capably in the declining administration by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, his distant relative—about sixth or seventh cousin. He was married to Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander of New York in 1910. They have three children.

Mr. Roosevelt captured a degree at Harvard in three years and then set out to learn the carpet business. In 1912 he abandoned carpets for a clerkship in the brokerage offices of Berton, Grissom & Jenks, 40 Wall street. Two years later he became a member of the firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, bankers and brokers of Philadelphia. He managed that firm's New York office.

He was as active as anybody in organizing the American Legion, but refused to compete for the national chairmanship of that organization because it had been noticed about that he had organized the legion that he might benefit politically. He made vigorous denial of such intent at the time he declined to run for chairman.

Mr. Roosevelt went up and down the country campaign for President-elect Harding and indulging in acrimonious political controversy with Franklin D. Roosevelt. His career in the Assembly was not pre-eminently successful, though he was noted for his observation, letting the veterans do most of the active work. He incurred the wrath of William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of Anti-Saloon League, by voting for the beer bill last year, and the incident appeared to add to the number of his friends.

HOOVER LOOKS OVER COMMERCE BUREAU

Passes Day Confering With Secretary Alexander.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Herbert Hoover, next Secretary of Commerce, spent the day in Washington perfecting his plans for reorganization of that department.

Mr. Hoover made his acceptance of the Cabinet post conditional on full authority to handle the department as his judgment dictates. It is understood that he contemplates a general reorganization of the bureau of the department. He believes the War Trade Board section of the State Department rightfully belongs in the Commerce Department, from which it was transferred during the war under the Overman act. Other work of the department, in the opinion of many authorities, has been disrupted.

The new Secretary passed several hours with Secretary of Commerce Alexander. Later he said he could make no public statement at this time, but probably would do so soon after March 4. Mr. Hoover denied a report that he favored at this time the transfer of the Shipping Board to the Department of Commerce.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Senator Reed (Mo.) allowed it to become known to-day that he has sent a telegram to President-elect Harding

will hold over. Election of a steering committee may be deferred.

Leaders predicted there would be no important changes in the heads of the big committees and that the seniority rule would still hold. Chairman Esch of the Interstate Commerce Committee will retire and his place probably will be taken by Representative Winslow of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member.

A threatened fight against Chairman Vostead of the Judiciary Committee was said to have collapsed.

In anticipation of a call by Mr. Harding for a special session to begin about the first of April most of the House leaders will remain in Washington to have business in shape for the opening.

Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, who is slated for Democratic leadership to succeed Champ Clark, who retires March 4, hopes to be back in harness for the new session.

Because of the small number of Democrats in the House, reports have spread that Democratic representation on committees will be rather sharply reduced.

protesting against the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as Secretary of Commerce. He would not read the text of the telegram public and said he did not wish to make any public statement about the matter at this time.

At some time later, Senator Reed said, he will give public expression to his views. Whether he will do so at the present session or will wait until next session, after the nomination of Mr. Hoover, is sent in, he has not determined. He would not indicate whether he would carry his opposition to the point of trying to hold up Mr. Hoover's confirmation.

Republican Senators would not discuss the matter beyond saying they fully believed Mr. Hoover's nomination would be confirmed.

All during the public career of Mr. Hoover Senator Reed has been one of his most persistent critics and has assailed him repeatedly in speeches in the Senate and in interviews. His opposition to the selection, therefore, is not unexpected.

HARDING MISSES KISS BY INAUGURATION HERE

Some Countries Greet New Executives With Smack.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—If Warren G. Harding were preparing to be inaugurated in the White House, the ceremony would be a simple one. That's not the way they do it in San Marino, according to a review of inaugural customs made public to-day by the National Geographic Society.

An incoming official in San Marino dons medieval garments and marches through the streets, preceded by heralds and gorgeously uniformed escorts to attend a preliminary church service. His predecessor occupies a conopseid throne at the church until the final moment when the new official is installed, when he takes the throne seat and dons a headress indicative of his office.

If it were in France, Mr. Harding would take his oath at what corresponds to the White House, and the ceremony would conclude when his predecessor kissed him upon both cheeks.

In Mexico he would be sworn in at midnight in the House of Representatives, and the outgoing President would embrace him.

In Brazil he would be encircled with a broad, colored band supporting a medal as the insignia of a new President. In Chile he would take oath before a joint session of Congress and go first to a special Te Deum service, then visit the retiring President.

In Poland he would walk to his official residence preceded by a herald crying: "Uncover before the most noble President."

In the United States alone, weather permitting, does the incoming Chief Executive take his oath in the open air. That custom arose because of a dispute between Senate and House when Monroe was inaugurated, which should have the honor, lapsed when Jackson took the oath indoors and has been the invariable rule ever since, except when a blizzard drove President Taft to shelter.

SAYS HARDING PLEDGES AID TO MAIMED MEN

Legion Head Addresses Westchester Post.

A promise from President-elect Harding that the care of disabled veterans would have the first attention of the new Administration was the message given by F. V. Galbraith, national commander of the American Legion, at the first annual dinner of Westchester county posts in the Hotel Bristol last night.

Commander Galbraith told the Legion members that Mr. Harding was much surprised to learn of the conditions in the military hospitals throughout the country, as revealed by the Legion's investigations. "There are 20,000 men outside the hospitals to-night," said Commander Galbraith, "who need hospital treatment and have no place to go. And in what hospitals there are the conditions are in many cases disgraceful. I visited one in Illinois known as 'Sunnybrook Farm,' where the men had not had a change of underwear in three months."

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., assured the legionnaires that Congress means to do what it can to help the wounded men. Other speakers were Major-Gen. John F. O'Reilly, Brig-Gen. W. J. Nicholson, C. G. Blakeslee, State commander, and Harold Zulauf, district chairman.

COMMANDERY DEGREES FOR HARDING TUESDAY

Marion Citizens Also to Make Gift at Farewell.

MARION, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Arrangements for conferring the Knight Templar degree on President-elect Warren G. Harding have been changed so that the entire evening of Tuesday, March 1, will be devoted to the work, instead of beginning in the afternoon, a short time after the arrival of Mr. Harding from St. Augustine, Fla., it was officially announced to-day.

The Rev. Dr. T. H. McAfee will present to Mr. and Mrs. Harding a solid silver plaque, a gift from the citizens of Marion, in a farewell reception at the Harding home Wednesday morning.

HUGHES BEFORE COURT.

Makes Last Argument Before Entering Cabinet.

Charles E. Hughes appeared before Judge Julian W. Mack yesterday in the United States District Court and argued in behalf of the Victor Talking Machine Company, defendant in a suit brought by R. H. Macy & Co. for \$500,000. Yesterday's appearance in court was said to be the last for Mr. Hughes before he assumes the duties of Secretary of State in President Harding's Cabinet.

SENATE VOTES PAY FOR 175,000 ARMY

Total Appropriations of \$866,500,000 Are Allowed Without Roll Call.

LIGGETT FOR LIEUT.-GEN

Amount \$81,500,000 in Excess of That Allowed in House Bill.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.

In almost record time the Senate to-day approved without a roll call the Army Appropriation bill, carrying pay for an average army of 175,000 men and with appropriations totalling \$866,500,000. This includes about \$2,000,000 for the West Point Military Academy. It is about \$31,500,000 in excess of the amount allowed in the House bill providing for an army of 150,000. The bill took only about two hours for completion, with no controversial debate.

An amendment was added creating the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, to be conferred on Major-Gen. Hunter Liggett. It was practically the only legislation put on by the Senate that was subject to a point of order.

Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), chairman, offered it.

The expected fight on the increased personnel did not materialize. Senator Borah (Idaho) had threatened to renew it, but contented himself with proposing an amendment, accepted by Senator Wadsworth, which prevents the Secretary of War from enlisting men beyond the amount of pay carried in the bill, which totals \$161,781,000, and also shuts out a deficiency appropriation during the next fiscal year.

The bill was sent immediately to conference, where there will be a struggle between House and Senate over additional appropriations for the larger army and some increases added for aviation and other purposes.

Several Senators tried to add amendments to appropriate money for claims to individuals, and Senator Heflin (Ala.) alarmed those in charge of the measure by asking for a quorum when Senator Frelinghuysen made a point of order against his amendment to pay certain claims. An appeal from Senator Wadsworth finally induced him to withdraw the request for a quorum and the Senate finally passed the bill.

Senator Poindexter immediately tried to make the naval appropriation bill the unfinished business, but was prevented by the absence of Senator Borah, who had been assured nothing more would be done in the Senate after the army bill passed.

Senator Borah tried to have the law repealed. This will come up Monday and immediately thereafter the Senate will take up the last pending supply measure, the naval appropriation bill.

Here are some of the larger items included in the total sum appropriated: Pay for the army, \$161,781,000; National Guard, \$28,898,000; transportation of the army, \$33,800,000; Air Service, \$23,000,000; subsistence, \$30,000,000; regular supplies, \$28,000,000; clothing, camp and garrison equipment, \$13,000,000; barracks and quarters, \$7,000,000; vocal training of soldiers, \$2,500,000; Quartermaster supplies and equipment, Reserve Officers Training Corps, \$3,000,000; Ordnance Department, \$4,500,000; civilian military training, \$1,500,000; water and sewerage, \$3,000,000.

Senator Wadsworth in presenting the bill explained it was a reduction below the estimates, and was a reduction of about \$50,000,000 in next year's cost of the army below this year and that it was unanimously reported by the committee.

Commenting on the size of the army he said: "To-day the enlisted strength of the army is approximately 240,000 men, and on July 1, the first day of the next fiscal year, the enlisted personnel will be about 267,000. Congress has voted for an army of 175,000 men, and the House has appropriated for an army of 150,000 men, but when the House proposition is adopted, we will have not an army of 150,000 but an army of 122,000 men, while under the Senate bill the army on that date will number 162,000 enlisted men. Some of the committee wanted the army reduced to 175,000 and kept there, while others favored 150,000, while the army of 162,000 represented a compromise on this matter and is the unanimous recommendation of the committee."

Under the Whitland-Smith bill, signed by Gov. Miller to-day, and which takes effect immediately, unlicensed ticket scalpers are out of business in New York city. It makes it a misdemeanor to hawk or sell theatre tickets on the streets or in hallways or corridors of the streets.

Gov. Miller has until Tuesday to act on the companion bill, requiring the licensing of persons or corporations in the theatre ticket selling business and making it a misdemeanor to sell a theatre ticket for more than fifty cents above the box office price. Through a mistake in calculating the ten day period in which the Governor has to act on the bill, sent to him while the Legislature is in session, it was thought that the time was up to-night.

The Governor is in doubt about the constitutionality of the licensing bill, but he has indicated his purpose, and he said that he could not sign it if it convicts that it was in conflict with the basic law of the State. He is making a study of the question, as well as of bills submitted by the opposing attorneys at high school level, on the subject, this week. If the Governor is unable to make up his mind as to the validity of the measure he is expected to sign it and leave it to the courts.

FOX HILLS INQUIRY SOUGHT.

MacGregor Aims Also at U. S. Vocational Board Here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Congress investigation of conditions at the Fox Hills Hospital, New York, and of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in New York, is proposed in a resolution introduced to-day by Representative MacGregor, Republican, New York.

Complaints have been received, Mr. MacGregor said in a statement, from former soldiers at the Staten Island institution that they are mistreated and are suffering as a result of the investigation. Some of the committee wanted the army reduced to 175,000 and kept there, while others favored 150,000, while the army of 162,000 represented a compromise on this matter and is the unanimous recommendation of the committee."

Under the Whitland-Smith bill, signed by Gov. Miller to-day, and which takes effect immediately, unlicensed ticket scalpers are out of business in New York city. It makes it a misdemeanor to hawk or sell theatre tickets on the streets or in hallways or corridors of the streets.

Gov. Miller has until Tuesday to act on the companion bill, requiring the licensing of persons or corporations in the theatre ticket selling business and making it a misdemeanor to sell a theatre ticket for more than fifty cents above the box office price. Through a mistake in calculating the ten day period in which the Governor has to act on the bill, sent to him while the Legislature is in session, it was thought that the time was up to-night.

The Governor is in doubt about the constitutionality of the licensing bill, but he has indicated his purpose, and he said that he could not sign it if it convicts that it was in conflict with the basic law of the State. He is making a study of the question, as well as of bills submitted by the opposing attorneys at high school level, on the subject, this week. If the Governor is unable to make up his mind as to the validity of the measure he is expected to sign it and leave it to the courts.

PHILIPPINES SEEK TEACHERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Philippine Bureau of Education desires to employ American school teachers for the next school year, the War Department Bureau of Insular Affairs announced to-day. Eighty teachers are wanted for high school work, the salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year, with an additional bonus of 15 per cent, and transportation to the islands. A two year contract is required.

TARIFF BILL REPORT ADOPTED IN HOUSE

Senate Prepares for Similar Action on Fordney Measure.

WILSON VETO CERTAIN

Many Schedules of Bill Aimed to Help Farmer Under Fire in Debate.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.

The Fordney emergency tariff bill, framed to aid farmers, was brought nearer to the Presidential veto to-day when the House by a vote of 208 to 127 adopted the conference report on the measure.

Steps were taken in the Senate immediately toward an approval of the conference report so the bill might be sent to the President, but Senator Simmons (N. C.) proposed that consideration be deferred until Monday and this suggestion was agreed to by Senator Penrose (Pa.).

Thus the bill probably will reach the President's desk in three days before the President retires and it will be possible for him to dispose of the measure by a "pocket" veto, although such action is not expected. Instead it is thought certain he will send back the bill with a message of denunciation, and indications in the House to-day again were that the bill cannot muster the necessary two-thirds majority to enact it over the President's wishes.

It was admitted by Representative Longworth in speaking for the conference report that "there is no reason to hope the bill will be enacted." The conference report again drew a caustic fire from the Democrats, but after a sharp two hour debate the approving vote was obtained.

During the debate Representative Rainey (Ill.) charged that as a result of the bill the price of sugar to the consumer had been increased in Washington during the last three days from \$7.35 a hundred pounds to \$9.

Mr. Rainey sarcastically attacked other sections of the bill.

"The measure increases the tariff on apples by 300 per cent," he said. "The ridiculousness of this duty is shown by the fact that we import annually only \$50,000 worth of apples, while we export \$10,000,000 worth."

"A tariff is placed on pork, but not a pound is imported. Then, to make the bill logical and practical, a tariff of \$1 a barrel is put on cherries, as an increase of 1,350 per cent. There might have been some excuse for this before the cocktail disappeared from America, but it is now nothing more than a splendid monument over the graves of the departed cocktails which cherries formerly embellished."

Representative Longworth admitted some rates in the bill were too high. "Several schedules were the idea of one Senator and that is not the way to frame a tariff bill," he said. "Some of the duties were imposed after this procedure: A Senator said one of his constituents kept a bee, therefore a duty should be imposed on honey. I do not think the cherry or apple duties are necessary. However, a serious situation confronts the agriculture interests of the country and this bill should be passed because I believe it will aid in some way."

Mr. Longworth charged the Democrats had withheld objections to the increase in the duty on lemons from 14 cents to 2 cents because James M. Cox during his campaign trip in California had advocated a protective tariff on lemons.

Representative Collier (Miss.) predicted that the bill, if it preannounced the Republican policy on tariff, marked the beginning of the downfall of the Republican party. He declared that a high protective tariff never had been imposed by the voters of the United States. "This is the first repudiation of the pledge of the Republican party to decrease the cost of living," he said. "It will increase the cost of everything."

Representative Fordney (Mich.) said it would not increase prices to consumers. He defended the duty on sugar by claiming it would develop the American sugar producing industry.

CURB TICKET SCALPERS ARE LAWBREAKERS NOW

Miller Signs Bill; Dubious About Licensing Measure.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.

Under the Whitland-Smith bill, signed by Gov. Miller to-day, and which takes effect immediately, unlicensed ticket scalpers are out of business in New York city. It makes it a misdemeanor to hawk or sell theatre tickets on the streets or in hallways or corridors of the streets.

Gov. Miller has until Tuesday to act on the companion bill, requiring the licensing of persons or corporations in the theatre ticket selling business and making it a misdemeanor to sell a theatre ticket for more than fifty cents above the box office price. Through a mistake in calculating the ten day period in which the Governor has to act on the bill, sent to him while the Legislature is in session, it was thought that the time was up to-night.

The Governor is in doubt about the constitutionality of the licensing bill, but he has indicated his purpose, and he said that he could not sign it if it convicts that it was in conflict with the basic law of the State. He is making a study of the question, as well as of bills submitted by the opposing attorneys at high school level, on the subject, this week. If the Governor is unable to make up his mind as to the validity of the measure he is expected to sign it and leave it to the courts.

Under the Whitland-Smith bill, signed by Gov. Miller to-day, and which takes effect immediately, unlicensed ticket scalpers are out of business in New York city. It makes it a misdemeanor to hawk or sell theatre tickets on the streets or in hallways or corridors of the streets.

Gov. Miller has until Tuesday to act on the companion bill, requiring the licensing of persons or corporations in the theatre ticket selling business and making it a misdemeanor to sell a theatre ticket for more than fifty cents above the box office price. Through a mistake in calculating the ten day period in which the Governor has to act on the bill, sent to him while the Legislature is in session, it was thought that the time was up to-night.

The Governor is in doubt about the constitutionality of the licensing bill, but he has indicated his purpose, and he said that he could not sign it if it convicts that it was in conflict with the basic law of the State. He is making a study of the question, as well as of bills submitted by the opposing attorneys at high school level, on the subject, this week. If the Governor is unable to make up his mind as to the validity of the measure he is expected to sign it and leave it to the courts.

PHILIPPINES SEEK TEACHERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Philippine Bureau of Education desires to employ American school teachers for the next school year, the War Department Bureau of Insular Affairs announced to-day. Eighty teachers are wanted for high school work, the salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year, with an additional bonus of 15 per cent, and transportation to the islands. A two year contract is required.

SPAIN'S ABSENCE IN LONDON NOT 'ALARMING'

Mediterranean Interests Well Defined, Paper Says.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—El Liberal,